

# FOREIGN.

## Five Days Later from Europe.

### ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

**Attempted Revolution in Paris.**  
By the new steamer United States, which arrived at New York on Wednesday morning last, having sailed from Liverpool on the 17th inst., we have four days later intelligence from Europe. The most interesting feature of the news is the attempt made against the authority of the National Assembly of France, by a portion of the populace, who seem to have acted under the instigation or direction of the Communist leaders. The attempt, however, signally failed, having been put down at once by the rally of the national guard in defence of the assembly.

The disturbance began about one o'clock on Monday, the 15th of May, and all was quiet before seven of the same evening. We give below as full an account of this *insulte* as our space will permit. We shall endeavor to supply some further details of the news by this arrival to-morrow.

Negotiations for peace between Denmark and Holstein, under the mediation of England, are in progress. The Emperor of Austria has concluded an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Emperor of Russia, for the preservation of their respective countries.

There has been no disturbance in Ireland. The late Lord Ashburton expired at 3 o'clock on Friday morning, May 15th, at Longleat, Wiltshire, the seat of his youthful grandfather, Marquis of Bath, in the 70th year of his age. His illness, which would appear principally arose from bodily debility, was of about ten days' duration.

**LONDON, May 16.**—The corn trade was dull, with a downward tendency. The Danish blockade of the partial raising of the Danish blockade was received in the city to-day with much satisfaction. It appears that all British captains arriving at Elsinore, destined for Prussian ports, but unable to reach them, will be permitted to call at Copenhagen, to use their goods either at that port or at Copenhagen, such property being considered by the Danish government as belonging to the depositors individually, and will not, as such, be in any way interfered with.

The blockade of the ports of Danzig, Stralsund, Wismar, Rostock, and Pillau, will be raised on the 10th instant. The harbor of Kiel, however, and the mouth of the Schleswig canal, near Holtenau, and Swinemunde, with the mouths of the Oder—viz: Wolgast and Cammin—will be blockaded, as at present. The North Sea will be left wholly free of navigation, including the Elbe and the Weser. The period for the departure of neutral vessels from the port of Swinemunde has been extended to the 20th instant; but between the 6th and the 10th instant, every vessel in harbor, thirty in number, had sailed. None of the German vessels at Copenhagen had under embargo been condemned. The Danish government will despatch a steamer to acquaint the commanders of the Danish fleet in every place where the blockade has been enforced, of the new regulations imposed, in conformity with the notices issued to the foreign embassies at Copenhagen.

In consequence of the Danish blockade, several vessels from the Atlantic, destined for Hamburg, were put into Antwerp.

It is reported, in accounts from Hamburg, that the mediation of England in the affairs of Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein will be based upon the condition that the Duchies, in present possession, remain in the same position towards Denmark, that Norway does towards Sweden.

Money at Hamburg continues abundant, and gold is quoted at 45 1/2. Bills on London and Amsterdam, at short time, were at 100. The Commercial Bank of Antwerp will pay a fifth dividend of 10 per cent. to its creditors on and after the 13th inst.

The government of Hesse Darmstadt had laid before the chambers a project of law for the loan of 1,000,000 florins at 5 per cent. for the purpose of covering its war expenses, and for the construction of a railway.

**DUBLIN, Saturday night.**—Mr. Mitchell has been arrested and committed to Newgate for felony, under the anti-revolution law. The indictment is founded on two articles in the United Irishman. The city is perfectly tranquil. There are other prosecutions.

**DUBLIN, May 16.**—The Queen's Bench. Mr. O'Brien, at half-past 6 o'clock the jury retired, and upon returning into court at ten minutes past seven, informed the chief justice that not the slightest chance existed of their agreeing upon a verdict.

Mr. Meagher's trial was proceeding yesterday, but the foreman announced in court during the evening that there was no likelihood of their agreeing to a verdict.

Yesterday we had to refer to alarming rumors of war: to-day they are lost for the moment, by news of further great disturbances in Paris. According to the accounts we have received, an immense number of persons marched at eleven o'clock on Monday from the Bastille to the hall of the National Assembly, and there they were mingled with the deputies. In their name, or, as he said, in the name of the people, M. Hubert then declared the Assembly dissolved. By some of the self-elected deputies a new government was appointed; but either the gentlemen named, or the deputies, or both, were not numerous enough to give effect to their wishes, and the insurgents did not succeed in their object, though they created much momentary disturbance.

The national guard, the garde mobile, and the troops of the line, were called out, and the deputies, and the revolutionaries, their imposing attitude intimidated the rioters, and without any fighting, as far as our account goes, the latter retreated from the assembly.

The uproar was immense, but nothing worse came of the insurrection; and after the people retired, the National Assembly resumed its sitting. It was expected at the hour of post, that a conflict might take place between the populace and the national guard; the former having gone to the Hotel de Ville to establish a committee of public safety. M. Barbes, Courtais, and other deputies, were named the provisional government, it is said, have been arrested. This is one of those outbreaks of which we may expect many. Ambition is let loose by the destruction of the old power, and the only safety for the nation is in the great number and the conflict of rival parties. We anticipate from this outbreak no very disastrous consequences, if the alarm generated by it do not stimulate the government, on pretence of providing for the public safety, to use measures for permanently restraining the liberties of the people, and permanently establishing their own power. M. Enle Girardin, in the *Presse*, seems to have been somewhat in the secrets of the insurrectionists, and therefore we presume the government was at least, equally well informed. He begins his account of the events of the 15th of May, by saying: "The fate of the National Assembly will perhaps be decided this day, (the 15th of May). If the *ad interim* government and the National Assembly evince a want of firmness—if they have not the resolution to resist by credit, and liberty to those who demand war, bankruptcy, and despotism—the revolution of February will have the fate of its elder sister." Poland, let them be assured, is only the banner under which terror, which dreads not show itself, lies concealed. It concludes a paragraph by saying: "The National Assembly is warned. Poland is the pretext, terror the motive. But terror seems to have been firmly met by moderation, and, we hope, put down.—*London Telegraph, May 16.*

**From the London Chronicle, May 16.**  
**EXPRESS FROM PARIS.**  
**PARIS, Monday evening—5 o'clock.**

This begins the day fixed for the debate on the Polish question. A procession, headed by the leaders of the clubs, went to the National Assembly to present a petition. There were very few troops on guard. The crowd forced their way into the hall of the Assembly, and, after a scene of great confusion, expelled the members; and Hubert, in the name of the people, declared the Assembly dissolved.

The rabble has been beaten, and the national guard are now collecting on all sides, crying "Vive l'Assemblée Nationale!" It is not expected that the night will pass without serious disorders.

It is said that a committee of public safety has been proclaimed, composed of MM. Louis Blanc, Albert, Ledru Rollin, Flocon, Barbes, Blanqui, Hubert, and two other members of the club.

The executive government is no existing, and it is said will call the National Assembly together this evening.

**Six o'clock.**—Paris is in a state of the greatest confusion. The national guards and garde mobile are all called out, and many are crying out "Vive l'Assemblée Nationale!" but the greater portion of them are not to be depended on.

It is said that the revolutionists have gone to the Hotel de Ville, and are attempting to establish a committee of public safety, composed of MM. Louis Blanc, Albert, Ledru Rollin, Flocon, Barbes, Blanqui, Hubert, and two other leaders of the clubs.

On the other hand, it is announced that the executive government assembled, and is deliberating what is to be done. It is generally believed that the National Assembly will be again convoked this evening.

The National Assembly is now in the possession of the national guard. On the approach of the national guard, the people made their escape at the doors and windows. It is not expected that the night will pass without serious disorders.

**QUARTER PAST SIX.**—The affair is at an end. At half-past five the clubmen went to the Hotel de Ville to present a committee of public safety. The national guards, however, did not admit them, and the clubmen, who were armed, were arrested. Blanqui, Barbes, Hubert, and other leaders of the clubs, were arrested. The Assembly has just met again. The President, Buzet, has taken the chair. Paris is tranquil.

**BORDEAUX, Monday, May 15, 3 o'clock.**—The disturbance of the capital prevented speculation to-day, and very little business was done. Shortly after 5 o'clock the rumor was spread that the National Assembly had been invaded by the populace, and the consequence was a sudden fall, both in the rentes and shares.

**National Assembly of France.**  
**SITTING ON MONDAY.**—At 12 o'clock, M. Buzet, the President, took the chair.

The President announced that he had received a number of petitions in favor of Poland, which had been forwarded to him by clubs and private individuals. He afterwards read a letter from the poet Beranger, tendering his resignation in the most supplicating terms, which was accepted by the Assembly.

M. Wolowski was then called to the tribune to develop the national relative to Poland. At this moment Louis Blanc rose, and, at the suggestion of a member that it was the duty of the Assembly to attend to their post at such a critical moment, the officers of the house were sent out to invite all the members in the hall of conference to join their colleagues, and in an instant the hall was filled. M. Louis Blanc entered at the head of the procession.

Here M. Degoussier, one of the questors, addressed the tribune, and said, that contrary to the express orders of the questors, the general-in-chief of the national guard had just shot outside the tribune, and that the national guard on duty in the palace to take off their bayonets and place them in scabbards.

M. Clement Thomas had risen to speak, when the public galleries were suddenly entered by men, carrying tricolor flags, and shouting "Vive la République!" They also penetrated into the hall by the side doors, and amongst them was a captain of the artillery of the national guard, who were turned out by the members and officers of the house. The greatest confusion ensued, and the members fled in all directions.

The President attempted to speak, but was prevented by M. Larabit. All the members of the executive government left the hall at this moment. The explosion of shot outside the tribune, and the shouts of "Vive la République!" were again attempted to address the assembly, but was surrounded by a number of members, who resorted in turn to threats and persuasion to dissuade him from speaking. M. Buzet then rose, and, in the name of the President, M. Corbon, M. Clement Thomas vainly endeavored to address the meeting. At this moment the crowd rushed in by all the doors, and became completely masters of the hall. Several members having protested, were ill-treated, and shot outside the tribune, and the national guard, but, being unable to obtain a hearing, he left to Messrs. Barbes and Blanqui.

Shortly afterwards M. Buzet re-entered the hall, accompanied by the Prefect of Police and the members of the executive government. M. Barbes invited the people to silence, in order that the Assembly might hear the petition, which a man of the people, standing near him, held in his hand. No attention, however, was paid to his suggestion, and the petition was read amidst the utmost confusion. General Lefebvre, Minister of War, M. Barbes, and men dressed in blouses and in their shirts, occupied the tribune, all vociferating together. M. Louis Blanc then appeared by the side of the President, and was hailed with loud cheers by the mob. Several members of the executive government, and M. Barbes, were then surrounded by a number of members, who resorted in turn to threats and persuasion to dissuade him from speaking. M. Buzet then rose, and, in the name of the President, M. Corbon, M. Clement Thomas vainly endeavored to address the meeting. At this moment the crowd rushed in by all the doors, and became completely masters of the hall. Several members having protested, were ill-treated, and shot outside the tribune, and the national guard, but, being unable to obtain a hearing, he left to Messrs. Barbes and Blanqui.

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